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the legend, "An Independent Newspaper." But for this label the fact might never be known. It is an "independent" newspaper that it appeals to Republicans to support a Democratic candidate for Mayor, who has shown himself to be the weak and willing tool of the worst element in his party.

The quality of the News's "independence" is shown by the fact that it endorsed the whole Democratic ticket, without even waiting for the Republican convention to meet. It pretends to support Sullivan because he is superior to Herod, yet it endorsed Sullivan and the entire Democratic ticket before it knew who the Republican candidates were to be. And even now it supports such a man as Buskirk for police judge against Granville S. Wright. No Republican should be any longer deceived by professions of independence from a paper which shuts its eyes and swallows the whole Democratic ticket straight before it knows who is going to be nominated on the other side.

## THE CASE CLOSED.

The contest which will close to-day has been one of the people against a combine of the corporations, the breweries, the bootleggers and the slugs. On the part of the people the object has been to establish an era of good government and to rescue the city charter from the hands of a reckless and extravagant partisan ring. On the part of the combine the aim has been to retain control of the city government for partisan advantage and for selfish and corrupt purposes. All the elements and forces of bad government have joined hands in an effort to prolong an administration under which they have practically had things their own way. No municipal administration for many years past has at all approached this one in its reckless violation of law and open alliance with law-breakers. All these elements have been heavily assessed for the Democratic campaign, the result being a corruption fund that has been lavishly expended in the hope of averting the defeat which appears inevitable.

On the part of the Democratic managers and organs the campaign has been a most disreputable one. In addition to their open alliance with all the forces that make for bad government, the organs have teamed with the most atrocious falsehoods about the Republican candidates. The attacks on Mr. Herod have been plainly libelous, and it will not be surprising if, after the election, the Sentinel finds itself with a big libel suit on its hands. That paper adds insult to injury by pretending that its dirty work was done in the interest of public morals, and declares that if Sullivan's record were as bad as Herod's the Journal would have shown it up in the same way. It is not a question of records, but of lying. If the Journal had been disposed to engage in throwing stink-pots it could have forged and circulated as many false and libelous stories about Sullivan as the Sentinel has about Herod. Nothing is easier than lying if one wishes to engage in it. But the Journal is not in the habit of conducting political campaigns after the fashion of gutter-snipes and scavengers. It does not believe that votes are made in that way, and it has the best of reason for believing that the vile attacks on Mr. Herod have actually made friends and votes for him. All decent men resent that kind of political warfare. Undoubtedly the Sentinel's stink-pot tactics have injured its own candidate more than the one at whom its dirt was hurled.

The case has gone to the jury, and the verdict will soon be known. Whatever it may be, the Journal will have the satisfaction of knowing that it has made a good fight in a good cause, and has not disgraced itself or its party.

A NEW CHARGE AGAINST PROTECTION.

The more intelligent free-traders, those who have sufficient candor and intelligence to discover that the protective policy under the McKinley law is bringing new industries to this country and producing goods so cheaply that the consumer will not pay more than if they were purchased abroad, have come to see the logical necessity of abandoning the cry "the tariff is a tax" and of placing themselves on a new base from which to defend their hobby. A writer in the Popular Science Monthly, moved by these considerations, has really discovered a new base of attack upon protection. It is the policy of selfishness. This depriving European workmen of so much of their work by transferring their industries to the United States and thereby reducing their already low wages is rank selfishness, and, as one puts it, "a mark of moral incompleteness." He insists that that sort of patriotism which is limited to the welfare of the people of a single country is rankly selfish, and therefore morally incomplete.

As a sentiment, living entirely for others is very beautiful; but as a practical rule of action even Mr. Spencer shows that it is suicidal and murderous. The only rule for an individual to adopt is to first take care of those for whom he is naturally and legally responsible. If he were generally lived up to there would be less misery in the world than there now is. The community in which every person seeks to take care of his own may be devoid of sentiment, but it would be sure to be without paupers. So the country which adopts a policy which is designed to give full employment and living compensation to its producers and wage-earners may be open to the charge of provincialism, but if all nations would adopt the same policy immigrants by hundreds of thousands would not be seeking the country which has made its own people the most prosperous, the best housed and fed in the world under that regime.

One of two alternatives is presented to the American people: Shall it cling to a national policy which stimulates all industries and gives full employment to the people, or shall it adopt the policy of protection which only leads to headlong competition whose only aim is cheapness? If the United States could lift wages and the consumption of the products of labor to the level of American labor, the

doctrine of free trade would be defensible; but that is impossible. The illustration of a man attempting to lift himself by his boot-straps would apply to an attempt of the United States to raise the condition of wage-earners in Europe to the level of those of this country. This being impossible, is it not better that a portion of the inhabitants of the world should receive the advantages which protection is giving the wage-earners in this country?

It may be added that the suggestion of the selfishness of the protective policy comes with ill grace from the champions of a policy for a century have proclaimed as the right of mankind the maxim that "it is the inalienable right of the individual to purchase in the cheapest market," well knowing that under the conditions which have existed in Europe wherever any product has been produced at a lower cost than in this country. In fact, it is too late in the contest for the free-trader who has made cheapness the end and harsh competition the means to now charge the friends of protection with cruel selfishness. Still, such a charge is open confession that the policy of protection, when intelligently carried into effect, will insure better conditions for the mass of people. Such confession is a great gain for protection.

It owes no man an apology. Success won by disreputable means, by lying, slander or distortion of the truth would be less gratifying than this knowledge.

The law provides for the appointment of two election sheriffs at each precinct whose duty it is to preserve order at the polls and enforce the provisions of the law. They are the only persons who are allowed to remain within fifty feet of the polls, except the challengers and poll-book holders. Policemen are excluded.

The Journal has never asserted that Mayor Sullivan was a bad man. It believes that his instincts are good, but that he is a weak and helpless tool in the hands of unprincipled men who seek to advance their personal interests at the city's expense. A willful rascal could not be a greater menace to public welfare.

NEITHER the News nor the Sentinel has met the charges of extravagance, wastefulness and disregard of law brought by the Journal against the Sullivan administration. Those organs of the saloon interests ignore facts and figures and indulge in vague generalities and personal slanders.

EVERY person who believes that public books and records should always be open to public inspection, and that the "face of the ledger" should never be marred with false entries, should vote against the Sullivan administration.

THE contest in Louisiana is described as one of boodle against principle. The situation is the same in Indianapolis—Democratic boodle, collected from gamblers and saloon-keepers, pitted against Republican principle.

EVERY person who thinks that the city engineer's office ought to cost \$17,470 a year under this administration against \$3,500 a year under the last one, should have the courage of his convictions and vote for Sullivan.

If your right to vote is challenged and you think you are entitled to vote, swear it in. All the election boards on earth cannot refuse your vote if you make the oath required by law.

Mayor Sullivan's weakness and pliability are his chief attractions to the men who are managing him and his campaign. It is their private boast that he does their bidding obediently.

EVERY person who disapproves of the salary-grab and indorses the decision of the court compelling the grabbers to disgorge should vote against Sullivan, who approved of the grab.

It may be a reform administration, as its organs assert, but no one connected with it is above resorting to any sort of trick to keep out a Republican vote. Look out for them.

THE Sentinel at last realizes in some measure the infancy of its attacks upon Mr. Herod. Its labored defense shows that the criticisms of its indecent course have struck home.

EVERY person who believes in enforcing the State law requiring saloons to be closed on legal holidays should vote against a Mayor who permits the law to be ignored.

THE secret ballot is sacred, and the fifty-foot exclusion law should be rigidly enforced against everybody except the election sheriffs, challengers and poll-book holders.

EVERY self-respecting citizen should vote against an administration that has formed an open alliance with the saloons, the breweries and the gambling-houses.

Mr. SULLIVAN profited more than any one else by the salary grab. He got a clerk at a thousand-dollar salary who should have been paid out of his own pocket.

EVERY person who favors asphalt pavements on the principal streets should vote against a Mayor who signed a remonstrance against paving Ohio street.

THERE is reason to believe that all those citizens who are accustomed to take no part in municipal campaigns will come out to-day and vote for Herod.

EVERY person who disapproves of libel as a political weapon and who wishes to rebuke the Sentinel's campaign of personal defamation should vote for Herod.

EVERY person who thinks it an outrage to have increased the cost of the police department \$24,735 should vote against this extravagant administration.

EVERY person who is opposed to transferring the control of the public schools to the city government should vote against the Frenzel-Sullivan combine.

EVERY person who admires "independent" journalism as represented by the course of the evening organ of the Democracy should vote for Sullivan.

LAST year the tax-payers of Indianapolis paid 90 cents on \$20,000,000; this year they will pay 60 cents on \$23,000,000. Figure out the increase for yourself.

EVERY person who believes that the charter should be obeyed by office-holders, as well as by others, should vote against this administration.

EVERY person who honestly thinks that the city should be run in the interest of the law-defying and law-breaking classes should vote for Sullivan.

EVERY property-owner should vote against an administration which has persistently refused to hear property-owners in defense of their rights.

EVERYBODY would like to see the city charter given a fair chance. A vote for Herod will be a step in that direction.

Go to the polls early. A crowd late in the day may interfere with getting your vote in time.

At the last general election in this city policemen stood close to the polls in

several precincts. This is contrary to law. No policeman is allowed to remain within fifty feet of the polls.

THE Democrats have conducted a boodle campaign. They had the corporations, the saloons and the gamblers as a source of supplies.

The attention of the Board of Public Safety and Chief Colbert is called to the fact that the law requires the closing of the saloons to-day.

Indiana Men in the Science Departments at Washington.

The Indiana scientists who visit Washington always find friends and receive a hearty welcome in the various museums and laboratories. A recent visitor found many citizens of Indiana at work in the departments. Some of them are known wherever science is studied. Several of the younger members received their training at the State University, or at Washburn, or Purdue, under Drs. Jordan, Coulter and Wiley. The list includes the following names:

Dr. T. C. Mendenhall, formerly president of the U. S. Geological Survey, now superintendent of the U. S. National Museum.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, formerly professor of chemistry at Purdue University, now United States chemist.

Prof. R. B. Warder, formerly professor of chemistry at Earlham and Purdue, now assistant United States chemist.

Dr. B. W. Evermann, formerly professor of geology in the State Normal School, now United States Fish Commissioner, in charge of exploration of inland waters.

Dr. Joseph H. Rues, formerly instructor in botany at Washburn College, now assistant botanist in the Agricultural Department.

Dr. Bert Foster, of Indianapolis, graduate of Indiana University, class of 1889, acting chief of the fisheries division of the census bureau, when he resigned to accept a position in Leland Stanford, Jr. University.

Dr. Fred T. Stebbins, graduate of Indiana University, class of 1889, assistant in the department of reptiles and batrachians, United States National Museum.

Prof. Robert Ridgway, of Wheatland, Ind., a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, United States National Museum.

Mr. John L. Ridgway, a brother to the Professor, and to the United States National Museum.

The Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum, the Army Medical Museum, the Agricultural Department, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the chemical laboratories, are grouped together and readily accessible. Collectively they form a great school of science, and days may be profitably spent in viewing the collections.

And the Indiana man will be sure to find visitors from his native State hard at work, but always ready to welcome the visitor and make his stay pleasant and instructive.

The trustees of the Colored National Young Men's Christian Association have an opportunity to purchase a desirable piece of property in Louisville, where they wish to establish the headquarters of the association. The price of the property is \$5,500, one third cash; the offer open for two weeks only. Contributions toward the purchase are asked of friends in Indiana. Address Albert Mack, 732 Center street, Louisville, Ky.

The Sentinel and News have worn themselves threadbare in "affirming," "asserting" and "declaring" all sorts of things regarding the Sullivan administration, for which they are unable to offer an iota of proof. Those papers dare not face the figures of the Sullivan business administration.

VOTERS should not forget that salary-grab of the Sullivan administration. The official covered it back into the treasury when the law was turned on them, but this gives no reason to suppose they will not grab again when opportunity offers.

The re-election of Sullivan means that the city will be corporation ridden for two years more.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What the technical term used when a wife kills her husband? The killing of a wife by husband is homicide. M. J. C.

There is no other term than homicide or murder to designate this particular crime.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Romy View.

"So, young man, you have come and engaged yourself to my daughter, eh? What are your prospects, eh?"

"Perfectly heavenly!"

"How came you to construct such a lax divorce law?"

"Partner," replied the South Dakotan, "them that goes to our State for divorces has to buy real estate to acquire a residence."

A Point in Grammar.

Hungry Higgins—Wonder who his joblots is 'cross the way?"

Heavy Watkins—"You shouldn't say 'this joblots' and say 'his joblots' and 'Your joblots' make a fine lot of it, now wouldn't you, if you was to come into a fortune and be thrown into politics?"

Unconsidered Trifles.

If there ever is a time when a boy believes that things are ordained for him especially, it is when he has to stay out of school on account of his sister having the measles.

Beginning the question—calling for the ax.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

LOUIS KOSSTICH, the Hungarian patriot, has just entered his ninetieth year. He is in fair health in his Italian home.

Mrs. HANNAH R. RANDALL, a Rhode Island woman of ninety, has just made a journey across the continent to San Francisco. It was her seventh excursion of the kind.

GENERAL CURTIS, the Republican nominee for Congress in the Watertown (N. Y.) district, is six feet six inches tall and has a superb physique. He enlisted for the war in his nineteenth year and came out a major general.

PROFESSOR HOLDEN, of the Liek Observatory, directed the attention to a white spot on the top of one of a range of mountains on the moon. Speculations as to whether it is snow or not are rife among astronomers.

It is reported that Mrs. G. W. Fall, the heiress of the deceased widow of President Polk, has retained counsel to contest President Polk's will, on the ground that the clause leaving his real estate to the State is void as being in trust for his own family is void.

MR. and MRS. HENRY M. STANLEY, accompanied by Mrs. Tennant, the mother of Mrs. Stanley, have started on a tour of Australia. Mr. Stanley is still lame, as the result of his recent accident in Switzerland, and he is compelled to have the assistance of a crutch and stick in walking.

FRANK SIDDALES, the prominent soap manufacturer, was once asked why he did newspaper advertising altogether, and did not follow in the footsteps of other manufacturers, putting up sign-boards, etc. He replied that in his experience he found that five men that does not read the newspapers never uses soap.

MUSIC as an aid to cooking is provided for by a chef in Berlin. He has composed a polka called the "Boiled Egg Polka."

With this notice on the title page: "To wit the polka in the footstep of boiling water, and play the polka in 'allegro moderato' time, taking them out at the last bar. They will then be found to be boiled to a nicety."

There may be money in autographs, and again there may not. The late Edward H. Leflingwell, of New Haven, Conn., left an autograph collection which many judges pronounce the finest in the world. It contained the signatures of nearly 30,000 noted

people. Nevertheless, it was modestly put down in the inventory of the estate as worth \$10,000, and the family would have been willing to accept an offer of \$5,000. Not long ago it was sent to Boston to be sold, and to the surprise of everybody it brought \$15,000.

Mrs. MARY DICKENS, the novelist's favorite daughter, lives in a pleasant little suburb of London. She is a woman past middle age, but preserves a vivacity of manner that makes her appear much more youthful. She has stored in her memory many interesting anecdotes of her father which will furnish very entertaining reading when given to the public.

MAJ. ROY SHERMAN, who lives in Des Moines, Ia., is a brother of the Ohio Senator and of the late General Sherman. He is the youngest member of the famous family, and bears a striking facial resemblance to John and "Old Tecumseh." Major Sherman was himself a brave soldier in the late war, and is now a member of the organization of the Army of the Potomac.

A most remarkable career in the teaching profession was brought to a close some two weeks since by the resignation of Miss Lucy D. Bliss from the principalship of the Plain Primary School, Stockbridge, Mass. Miss Bliss began teaching in town when she was fifteen years old, and has taught continuously, with the exception of one year, for about fifty-four years. In respect to length of service, the degree to which she approached the ideal methods of recent years and the age at which she continued work in the school-room, her work is especially notable.

ALTHOUGH it is now nearly sixty years since Charles Lamb died, the little cottage in which he and his sister resided at Edmon